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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

FOREST INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

PRELIMINARY REPORT
1937 SURVEY
COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

By
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Entomologist

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Forest Insect Laboratory
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
September 13, 1937

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FOREST INSECT
LABORATORY

PRELIMINARY REPORT
1937 SURVEY
COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

In the year 1930 artificial control measures were instituted against a potential epidemic of the mountain pine beetle in the white pine stands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. Maintenance control was conducted during the subsequent four years. In 1935 the infestation had been reduced to a point where no further control was considered necessary. This condition continued in 1936, with still further decreases in the infestation in practically all areas. Though the program of insect control conducted during the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive can be considered as being successful in preventing excessive timber losses, no assurance could be given that future outbreaks would not occur. The present insect control policy of Region 1 recognizes this condition and calls for an organized and adequate system for the detection of epidemics in their early stages with the prompt institution of control when and where needed.

The 1937 survey of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest, which covered all white pine stands, was completed on September 2. Though a more detailed report relative to the status of the infestation in all of the units will be submitted at a later date, there are five units where the infestation is considered as being sufficiently severe to warrant immediate consideration. Two of these areas are within the Yellow Dog drainage, while the other two are within Steamboat Creek. Though there are 1937-attacked trees distributed throughout the entire

acreage of these five units, the heaviest infestation is concentrated upon a relatively small percentage of the total area. The location of these units with the areas of concentrated infestation is shown on the map accompanying this report. A description of the present status of the infestation within the different units follows.

TAYLOR'S UNIT
2,800 Acres

Status of the infestation within this unit during the past five years shown by infested trees per acre.

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
.288	.159	.135	.017	.254

1937 Infestation

Status of infestation in concentrated area	:	Status of infestation in entire unit.
Acres	725	2075
New attacks per A.	.73	.06
Total new attacks	529	124

The preceding tabulation shows a heavy concentration of infested trees in a relatively small area. This area includes parts of sections 1 and 2, T. 50 N., R. 2 E. in upper Barrymore and the first right-hand fork of Can Creek. There is another small spot of infestation on the ridge north of Omaha Creek, where on some 30 acres about 10 percent of the stand is now infested.

FORKS-CABIN UNIT
5,440 Acres

Status of the infestation within this unit during the past five years shown by infested trees per acre.

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
.278	.233	.224	.029	.212

1937 Infestation

Status of infestation in concentrated area		Status of infestation in entire unit
Acres	640	4800
New attacks per A.	1.1	.15
Total new attacks	704	720

CLAY CR. UNIT
2,320 Acres

Status of the infestation within this unit during the past five years shown by infested trees per acre.

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
.246	.240	.271	.059	.257

1937 Infestation

Status of infestation in concentrated area		Status of infestation in entire unit
Acres	320	2000
New attacks per A.	.95	.13
Total new attacks	304	260

The concentrated portions of these two units adjoin, making a total area of 960 acres with an estimated 1008 infested trees. The infestation may run above this figure because it is very heavy in spots.

DOWNEY CREEK UNIT
4,160 Acres

Status of the infestation within this unit during the past five years shown by infested trees per acre.

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
.199	.294	.383	.078	.427

1937 Infestation

Status of infestation in concentrated area		Status of infestation in entire unit
Acres	960	3200
New attacks per A.	1.0	.14
Total new attacks	960	448

The attacks in this unit are heavily concentrated between North Grizzly Creek and Downey Creek in parts of sections 22, 27, and 28, T. 51 N., R. 3 E. The trees occur in large groups and rather evenly scattered single trees throughout the stand.

YELLOW DOG RIVER UNIT
2,140 Acres

Status of the infestation within this unit during the past five years shown by infested trees per acre.

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
.385	.431	.500	.233	.592

1937 Infestation

Status of infestation in concentrated area		Status of infestation in entire unit
Acres	960	1180
New attacks per A.	.85	.13
Total new attacks	816	153

Although the west half of section 14 and all of section 15 hold the majority of attacks in this unit, it is not an unusual condition because the attacks have always been heavier in this part of the unit.

SUMMARY OF CONCENTRATED AREAS

Unit	Acres	New attacks
Taylor's	725	529
Clay-Forks Cabin	960	1008
Downey	960	960
Yellow Dog River	960	816
	3605	3313

The Downey and Yellow Dog River units are accessible by truck road fron the Devil's Elbow CCC Camp which is located on the Coeur-d'Alene River at the mouth of Yellow Dog Creek. The Taylor and Clay-Forks Cabin units are remote from truck roads, so that the working of these two units would require the establishment of temporary camps. In discussing this matter with Forest Supervisor Simpson of the Coeur-d'Alene National Forest it would seem that the best plan would be the use of CCC enrollees for the treatment of the Downey and Yellow Dog River units during the coming fall. Mr. Simpson suggested the possibility of salvage, feeling that next spring most of the logs could be skidded to the roads which are along the creek bottoms. It is therefore recommended that the trees be felled, cut into log lengths, and peeled. In using CCC enrollees for the treatment of the infested trees within these areas, it would be necessary to have a small allotment for the hiring of spotters and treating crew foremen. It is believed that this cost should not exceed $1.00 per tree. For the treatment of the infestation within the Taylor and Clay-Forks Cabin units it is recommended that an allotment of regular funds be requested, based on an estimated cost of $4.00 per tree. It is believed that the trees in these areas can be treated for this amount due to the concentrated character of the infestation. In treating these areas the infested trees will be felled and burned.

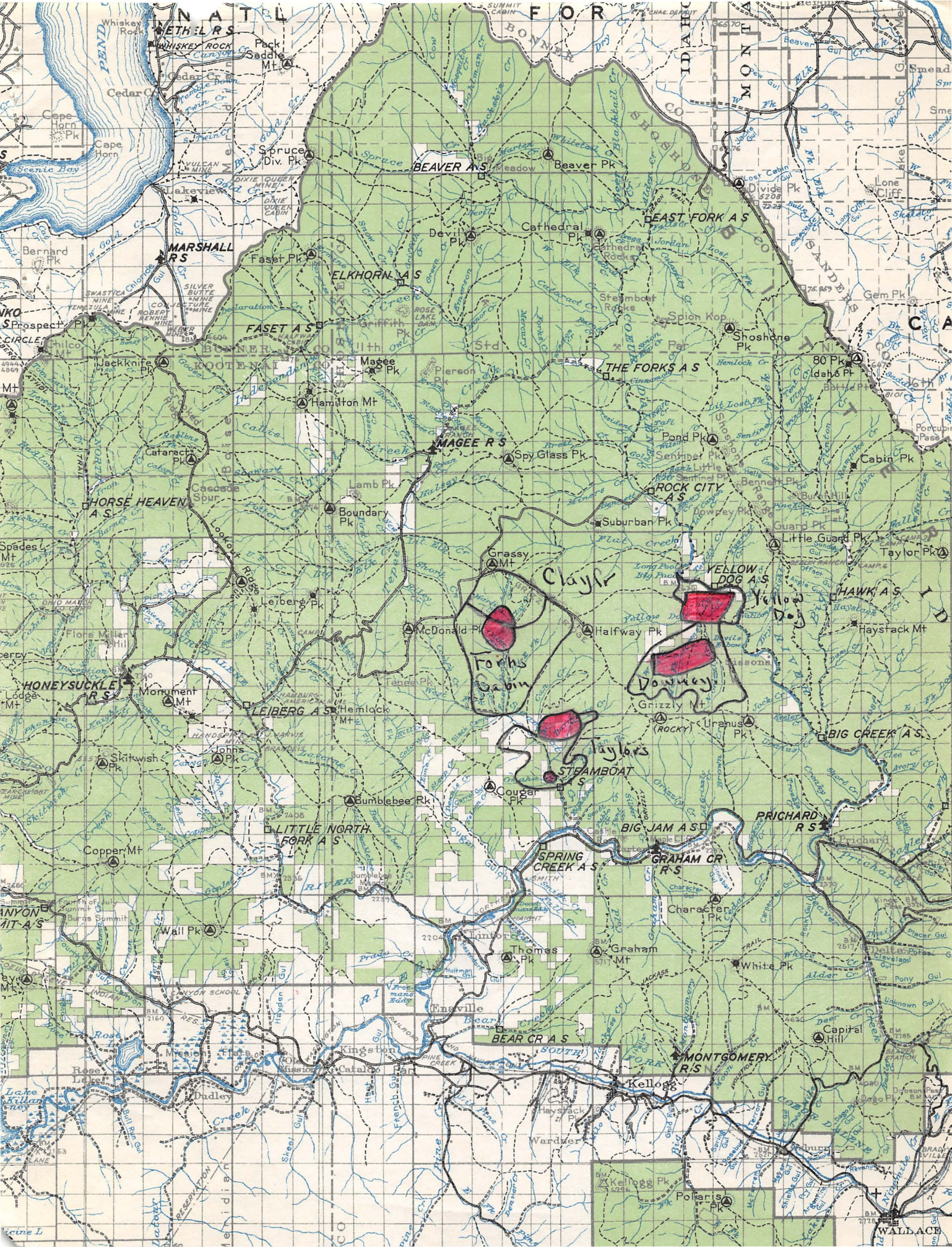
It is therefore recommended that an allotment of $7,976 be re-

quested for the purpose of treating these four potentially dangerous "hot spots" of infestation within the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. This sum to be expended in the manner indicated in this report. Of this amount $6,200 will be utilized in the hiring of laborers and overhead for the purpose of treating the 1,785 trees within the areas of concentrated infestation of the Taylor and Clay-Forks Cabin units, and $1,776 will be spent in hiring facilitating personnel as an aid to CCC enrollees in the treatment of the Downey and Yellow Dog unit infestations. As it is desired that fall work be instituted in connection with these projects, it is especially requested that if this recommendation is accepted the allotment be made immediately. It is regretted that the time limits associated with medication will not permit us to recommend the use of this method of control for these projects.

Respectfully submitted,

James C. Evenden
Entomologist

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
September 13, 1937


BEAVER A S
EAST FORK A S
MARSHALL R S
ELKHORN A S
FASET A S
THE FORKS A S
MAGEE R S
HORSE HEAVEN A S
ROCK CITY A S
YELLOW DOG A S
HAWK A S
HONEYSUCKLE R S
LEIBERG A S
BIG CREEK A S
STEAMBOAT A S
LITTLE NORTH FORK A S
BIG JAM A S
PRICHARD R S
SPRING CREEK A S
GRAHAM CR R S
BEAR CR A S
MONTGOMERY R S
Clayton
Forks Cabin
Yellow Dog
Downey
Taylors
Kellogg
Wallace